

THE LIBERATOR:
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,
AT THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, NO. 25 CORNHILL.

LEXINGTON, *General Agent:*
will commence on
to prepare Females
admitted during my
character. — 2. Age 16
of becoming a
continuous with the
d pupils now have
the Summer Term.
ACADEMY, *Principal:*
Jackson Place,
for the reception of
1840, under the
NICH. K. PIERCE,
ER. EASTMAN,
been for several
Academy in Low-
through and accom-
The course of
the most thorough
in elementary pur-
ment. It is designed
of reflection, and
to the moral cul-
and elegant
character will be
s of the school, two
weekly lectures,
and the other upon
which the Acad-
by much exertion,
for the especial
with the Seminary,
of recreation, and
it has with many
which he now has
most state of cul-
the neatness and
and variety of its
instruction, being loc-
of the Academy, it
similar conveniences

EDWARD QUINCY, WILLIAM BASSETT.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, *Editor.*

VOL. X.—NO. 40.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Biblical Recorder and Watchman.
The New York Convention.
No. 2.

Who sows the serpent's teeth, let him not hope
To reap a joyous harvest.—*Coleridge.*

The greatness of our denomination is an
greatly to be deplored. It cannot be con-
sidered by a servile and without honor. Hith-
erto it has been our pleasure and our pride to labor
together. We had hoped that the fraternal spirit
of Christianity would obliterate all sectional dis-
sensions; and that eventually, its genial warmth
would find and consolidate all hearts into one,
common aims and purposes, and those the noblest
to which human Nature is permitted to aspire,
but us together. The Missionary enterprise had
enriched our sympathies in a general cause, and
kindred schemes of pious activity, in which we were
nearly engaged, promised to unite us forever in
unity and peace.

Many, if not all of us, here at the South, cherish a
warm affection for our brethren at the North. We
have bailed, prayed and wept together; some of us
have drunk at the fountain of sacred learning,
which their signal liberality has provided. Such
attachments we cherish with deep solicitude and
they will not be severed without a pang. Many of
their own brethren, nursed at their fireside, have
come among us to labor with us, and lay their bones
in our soil. We have received them as brethren
beloved, and loved them as if they had been reared in
our midst; for our religion recognizes no distinctions
of country and clime. It is enough for us,
that we are related by the consanguinity of pity,
and that our brotherhood is that of the family of
Christ.

With all these ties to bind us to the North, it is
yet very certain that the southern Baptists and the
Methodists can no longer act in concert, and
therefore, the mass of the denomination in the free
States must reject one or the other. It is possible
that the abolitionists might then infuse a spirit of
zeal into all, and encompass all endorsement on this
point, by refusing to associate with us in our General
Convention. To be consistent, they must take
a course which the Academists are respecting.
Academy or at the
Principal or at the
to refer, as to his
of his mode of instruc-
3, Mount Vernon
Street, Boston; Abra-
Principal.
Vice Principal.
of Music
of Drawing and
teacher of French
5 Cornhill.
Anti-Slavery Hymn
and just from the
of the Free—A
and prove. Pub-
nts.
Left and character
the Massachu-
Marlboro' Chapel,
ents.
peculiar interest.

5th of Macmister
nearly occupied
Congress square,
old stand.
with a complete as-
T. TAILOR'S
the very lowest
all departments
specially solicited
March 13.

TO THE, *either have no par-
the right of the
present quiet, com-
the Temperance
entre of business,
The Steambat
the most desirous
and comodous;
prepared with a
it, will be found
privately desired by*

the said estate, are
Administrator.
law.

R., *Sandwich—B
-Int., Barnstable
-Int.,—George W.
-Int.,—Jes-
-Int.,—Tow-
-Int.,—Wm.
-Int.,—Brook-
-Int.,—S.
-Int.,—New-Ham-
-Int.,—S. Hall, East
Thomas Van Ran-
-Int.,—Wm.
-Int.,—Barker; Per-
Charles Murchis-
-Int.,—James
-Int.,—Joseph
Lisbon—Joseph*

Yours truly,

A. ST. CLAIR.

In my visit through Hillsboro' county
read, where principally Congregationalists and Pres-
byterians, that, though their denominations have
most moved, that, though in relation to the con-
templated convention, they are not alone. The
Baptists and Methodists are as wide awake as them-
selves; and will be on hand at Wilton. In my late
last in that county, I called on them all who were
Methodists. They said, let us have a Convention
and a County Society, free from the unchristian
spirit and sectarian dogmas of the old one. It
is possible, whether Mr. Rogers finds it out or not,
that the good people of New-Hampshire may, by
and by, begin to see, that there is once in a while
a minister and a church member in the 'Granite
State' not pro-slavery.

A. S. C.

At a meeting of the Hollis Association, in
August last, it was voted by all the members of it,
that, in their opinion, it is expedient to call a convention of all in the county
who are favorably disposed toward the newly orga-
nized Abolition Society, in New Hampshire, for the
purpose of deliberating and acting on the subject
of abolition. Chose H. Moore to confer with the
committee of the Union Association. Upon con-
sultation with said committee, it was found that they
had passed a similar vote.

NOTICE.

All in this county, who are favorably dis-
posed toward the new organized Abolition Society,
in New Hampshire, are hereby requested to meet
at the old meeting-house, in Wilton, on Tuesday,
the 22d of the present month, to deliberate and act
on the subject of abolition.

M. MOORE, for the Com.

Milford, Sept. 7, 1840.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD--OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY,

OCTOBER 2, 1840.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, *Editor.*

40.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the American Wesleyan Observer.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

Till within the last two years we have had un-
limited confidence in Mr. Garrison. We have de-
fended him in private and in public. But we must
say, we have lost our confidence, in great measure,
even in his moral integrity! We can no longer
view him as an honorable, high minded man—no,
not even as a man of true moral principle! We
solemnly believe as we shall answer it to God
another day, that he is seeking his own aggrandizement,
more than the interest of either the white or
colored. We would not make these remarks, did
not a sense of duty compel us to the task.

Mr. Garrison, to instill in his peculiar and disorganizing
notions upon the community! They must be 'sifted'
into the Liberator as its readers were able to
bear them!

The same *unprincipled* and *unsound* course has
been pursued by Mr. Garrison in sifting into the
Liberator, and into anti-slavery meetings, and now into
the world's *convention*, what is called the 'woman question'! What can exceed in *meanness* this
attempt of Mr. Garrison to thrust his peculiar
notions of the rights and duties of women upon a
convention of the world!! We shall see what fa-
vor they will meet in London.

But to cap the climax of his inconsistencies, he
attempts to give law to all the abolitionists of the
land. It is not enough for him to rule the Massa-
chusetts Anti-Slavery Society, but he must rule all
the abolitionists of the *United States*! Making as
bold as to instill in his peculiar and disorganizing
notions upon the community! They must be 'sifted'
into the Liberator as its readers were able to
bear them!

What the same *unprincipled* and *unsound* course has
been pursued by Mr. Garrison in sifting into the
Liberator, and into anti-slavery meetings, and now into
the world's *convention*, what is called the 'woman question'! What can exceed in *meanness* this
attempt of Mr. Garrison to thrust his peculiar
notions of the rights and duties of women upon a
convention of the world!! We shall see what fa-
vor they will meet in London.

But to cap the climax of his inconsistencies, he
attempts to give law to all the abolitionists of the
land. It is not enough for him to rule the Massa-
chusetts Anti-Slavery Society, but he must rule all
the abolitionists of the *United States*! Making as
bold as to instill in his peculiar and disorganizing
notions upon the community! They must be 'sifted'
into the Liberator as its readers were able to
bear them!

What the same *unprincipled* and *unsound* course has
been pursued by Mr. Garrison in sifting into the
Liberator, and into anti-slavery meetings, and now into
the world's *convention*, what is called the 'woman question'! What can exceed in *meanness* this
attempt of Mr. Garrison to thrust his peculiar
notions of the rights and duties of women upon a
convention of the world!! We shall see what fa-
vor they will meet in London.

But to cap the climax of his inconsistencies, he
attempts to give law to all the abolitionists of the
land. It is not enough for him to rule the Massa-
chusetts Anti-Slavery Society, but he must rule all
the abolitionists of the *United States*! Making as
bold as to instill in his peculiar and disorganizing
notions upon the community! They must be 'sifted'
into the Liberator as its readers were able to
bear them!

What the same *unprincipled* and *unsound* course has
been pursued by Mr. Garrison in sifting into the
Liberator, and into anti-slavery meetings, and now into
the world's *convention*, what is called the 'woman question'! What can exceed in *meanness* this
attempt of Mr. Garrison to thrust his peculiar
notions of the rights and duties of women upon a
convention of the world!! We shall see what fa-
vor they will meet in London.

But to cap the climax of his inconsistencies, he
attempts to give law to all the abolitionists of the
land. It is not enough for him to rule the Massa-
chusetts Anti-Slavery Society, but he must rule all
the abolitionists of the *United States*! Making as
bold as to instill in his peculiar and disorganizing
notions upon the community! They must be 'sifted'
into the Liberator as its readers were able to
bear them!

What the same *unprincipled* and *unsound* course has
been pursued by Mr. Garrison in sifting into the
Liberator, and into anti-slavery meetings, and now into
the world's *convention*, what is called the 'woman question'! What can exceed in *meanness* this
attempt of Mr. Garrison to thrust his peculiar
notions of the rights and duties of women upon a
convention of the world!! We shall see what fa-
vor they will meet in London.

But to cap the climax of his inconsistencies, he
attempts to give law to all the abolitionists of the
land. It is not enough for him to rule the Massa-
chusetts Anti-Slavery Society, but he must rule all
the abolitionists of the *United States*! Making as
bold as to instill in his peculiar and disorganizing
notions upon the community! They must be 'sifted'
into the Liberator as its readers were able to
bear them!

What the same *unprincipled* and *unsound* course has
been pursued by Mr. Garrison in sifting into the
Liberator, and into anti-slavery meetings, and now into
the world's *convention*, what is called the 'woman question'! What can exceed in *meanness* this
attempt of Mr. Garrison to thrust his peculiar
notions of the rights and duties of women upon a
convention of the world!! We shall see what fa-
vor they will meet in London.

But to cap the climax of his inconsistencies, he
attempts to give law to all the abolitionists of the
land. It is not enough for him to rule the Massa-
chusetts Anti-Slavery Society, but he must rule all
the abolitionists of the *United States*! Making as
bold as to instill in his peculiar and disorganizing
notions upon the community! They must be 'sifted'
into the Liberator as its readers were able to
bear them!

What the same *unprincipled* and *unsound* course has
been pursued by Mr. Garrison in sifting into the
Liberator, and into anti-slavery meetings, and now into
the world's *convention*, what is called the 'woman question'! What can exceed in *meanness* this
attempt of Mr. Garrison to thrust his peculiar
notions of the rights and duties of women upon a
convention of the world!! We shall see what fa-
vor they will meet in London.

But to cap the climax of his inconsistencies, he
attempts to give law to all the abolitionists of the
land. It is not enough for him to rule the Massa-
chusetts Anti-Slavery Society, but he must rule all
the abolitionists of the *United States*! Making as
bold as to instill in his peculiar and disorganizing
notions upon the community! They must be 'sifted'
into the Liberator as its readers were able to
bear them!

What the same *unprincipled* and *unsound* course has
been pursued by Mr. Garrison in sifting into the
Liberator, and into anti-slavery meetings, and now into
the world's *convention*, what is called the 'woman question'! What can exceed in *meanness* this
attempt of Mr. Garrison to thrust his peculiar
notions of the rights and duties of women upon a
convention of the world!! We shall see what fa-
vor they will meet in London.

But to cap the climax of his inconsistencies, he
attempts to give law to all the abolitionists of the
land. It is not enough for him to rule the Massa-
chusetts Anti-Slavery Society, but he must rule all
the abolitionists of the *United States*! Making as
bold as to instill in his peculiar and disorganizing
notions upon the community! They must be 'sifted'
into the Liberator as its readers were able to
bear them!

What the same *unprincipled* and *unsound* course has
been pursued by Mr. Garrison in sifting into the
Liberator, and into anti-slavery meetings, and now into
the world's *convention*, what is called the 'woman question'! What can exceed in *meanness* this
attempt of Mr. Garrison to thrust his peculiar
notions of the rights and duties of women upon a
convention of the world!! We shall see what fa-
vor they will meet in London.

But to cap the climax of his inconsistencies, he
attempts to give law to all the abolitionists of the
land. It is not enough for him to rule the Massa-
chusetts Anti-Slavery Society, but he must rule all
the abolitionists of the *United States*! Making as
bold as to instill in his peculiar and disorganizing
notions upon the community! They must be 'sifted'
into the Liberator as its readers were able to
bear them!

What the same *unprincipled* and *unsound* course has
been pursued by Mr. Garrison in sifting into the
Liberator, and into anti-slavery meetings, and now into
the world's *convention*, what is called the 'woman question'! What can exceed in *meanness* this
attempt of Mr. Garrison to thrust his peculiar
notions of the rights and duties of women upon a
convention of the world!! We shall see what fa-
vor they will meet in London.

But to cap the climax of his inconsistencies, he
attempts to give law to all the abolitionists of the
land. It is not enough for him to rule the Massa-
chusetts Anti-Slavery Society, but he must rule all
the abolitionists of the *United States*! Making as
bold as to instill in his peculiar and disorganizing
notions upon the community! They must be 'sifted'
into the Liberator as its readers were able to
bear them!

What the same *unprincipled* and *unsound* course has
been pursued by Mr. Garrison in sifting into the
Liberator, and into anti-slavery meetings, and now into
the world's *convention*, what is called the 'woman question'! What can exceed in *meanness* this
attempt of Mr. Garrison to thrust his peculiar
notions of the rights and duties of women upon a
convention of the world!! We shall see what fa-
vor they will meet in London.

But to cap the climax of his inconsistencies, he
attempts to give law to all the abolitionists of the
land. It is not enough for him to rule the Massa-
chusetts Anti-Slavery Society, but he must rule all
the abolitionists of the *United States*! Making as
bold as to instill in his peculiar and disorganizing
notions upon the community! They must be 'sifted'
into the Liberator as its readers were able to
bear them!

What the same *unprincipled* and *unsound* course has
been pursued by Mr. Garrison in sifting into the
Liberator, and into anti-slavery meetings, and now into
the world's *convention*, what is called the 'woman question'! What can exceed in *meanness* this
attempt of Mr. Garrison to thrust his peculiar
notions of the rights and duties of women upon a
convention of the world!! We shall see what fa-
vor they will meet in London.

But to cap the climax of his inconsistencies, he
attempts to give law to all the abolitionists of the
land. It is not enough for him to rule the Massa-
chusetts Anti-Slavery Society, but he must rule all
the abolitionists of the *United States*! Making as
bold as to instill in his peculiar and disorganizing
notions upon the community! They must be 'sifted'
into the Liberator as its readers were able to
bear them!

What the same *unprincipled* and *unsound* course has
been pursued by Mr. Garrison in sifting into the
Liberator, and into anti-slavery meetings, and now into
the world's *convention*, what is called the 'woman question'! What can exceed in *meanness* this
attempt of Mr. Garrison to thrust his peculiar
notions of the rights and duties of women upon a
convention of the world!! We shall see what fa-
vor they will meet in London.

But to cap the climax of his inconsistencies, he
attempts to give law to all the abolitionists of the
land. It is not enough for him to rule the Massa-
chusetts Anti-Slavery Society, but he must rule all
the abolitionists of the *United States*! Making as
bold as to instill in his peculiar and disorganizing
notions upon the community! They must be 'sifted'
into the Liberator as its readers were able to
bear them!

What the same *unprincipled* and *unsound* course has
been pursued by Mr. Garrison in sifting into the
Liberator, and into anti-slavery meetings, and now into
the world's *convention*, what is called the 'woman question'! What can exceed in *meanness* this
attempt of Mr. Garrison to thrust his peculiar
notions of the rights and duties of women upon a
convention of the world!! We shall see what fa-

kind, of all denominations, through their ministers and members, to remonstrate, as opportunity presents, through their Church courts, or other religious organizations, according to their own forms, with the American Churches and brethren, on the guilt and incur—the injury they inflict on religion and the divine honor they commit, and to urge them by all the motives presented by their common faith, to give no countenance to this monstrous evil, but to put away from their religious fellowship every man who holds his fellow-men in bondage, as they value the Divine favor, the interests of religion, and the rights of humanity.

On the preamble and resolutions being put to the meeting, the following clauses were proposed on behalf of a large body of Chartist priests, ministers, and were carried by the Church to be carried by a majority of the meeting: Mr. GEORGE THOMSON proposed against said clause, being considered as adopted by the members of the Glasgow Emancipation Society. The first clause was proposed by Mr. LLOYD JONES, the Socialist Missionary—viz.

EDWARD T. CREW.
To the Hon. Edward Carberry, Immigration Agent for British Guiana, Baltimore.

Georgetown, Demarara, June 3, 1840.

My Dear Wife—I, with much pleasure, take up my pen in hand to communicate to you. My prayer to God is for your good health and spirits; may you enjoy all the pleasure in my absence, that life can afford. I arrived safe in Georgetown on the 26th of May, after a passage of 43 days, in good health. Our fare was of the best kind, and plenty. On our landing there was a number of gentlemen waiting for us; one offered employment for all the brickmasons. He sent us to examine his estate, where we found an abundant lot of clay. We were well provided for, and returned on the next day. We had a great deal of pleasure on board the steamboat. On our return he offered me a situation as foreman of the business, which I did not accept, expecting to get a more profitable one, but some twenty or thirty agreed to go. On Monday, June 1st, Mr. Burrell, of Exmouth estate, made me an offer of starting me in the business of brick-making, and likewise grant me as much land as I would think proper to take up to cultivate; also as much money as I might require. On this day I accepted the chance, and have employed several hands. There is a great deal of labor wanted here, especially farmers. A man with money can make plenty of money here. The most of us are employed; there are some few that are not, on account of being a little disappointed; they, it is likely, will make a bad report. It is certainly a fine country; there could not be more equality anywhere in the world. On the Sabbath I visited the First Protestant Church, where I was especially received by the congregation of the same. A number of us were entertained at Mr. Carberry's estate, Thomas, which is a fine place; also at Mr. Benjamin's, and number of other honorable gentlemen, white and colored. We had also the pleasure, on Sunday afternoon, of seeing the soldiers in the barracks parade; there are some hundreds of them, all colored. The water is very good. Marketing is rather high, say bread and meat; washing is a dollar per dozen; chickens are \$1 per piece; turkeys \$1; this is because they are scarce, the people not being industrious enough to raise them. This is a fine country, and dined with them. Water is good, and there is plenty of it. You must not come out until I write. I remain your husband,

SELECTIONS.

From the New-York Sun.

British Guiana.

The following are a few of many letters received from immigrants to Guiana, addressed to their friends in Baltimore, which may prove interesting to those who feel disposed to immigrate to that interesting country. The extracts handed in the following letters for publication:

Georgetown, Demarara, British Guiana, 3
June 3d, 1840.

Dear Wife—I embrace the present favorable opportunity of informing you that I am well, and hope this may find you likewise well. I am very well pleased with this place. Provisions are rather higher than in Baltimore; but wages are good; labor is scarce; but we are told, high; clothing is cheap. We had a very good passage, but a very long one—viz.—forty-three days. We were highly received by the gentlemen all over the Colony, and dined with them. Water is good, and there is plenty of it. You must not come out until I write.

CHARLES RAMSAY.
To his wife, Lucinda Ramsay, Baltimore.

Georgetown, June 3d, 1840.

My Dear Wife.—This will inform you that I am well, and I sincerely hope you are the same. We had a long but favorable voyage; for the first two or three days I was sick. We arrived on the 28th May, and were received with the greatest respect by some of the first gentlemen of the place—by their steamer we were carried to their estates to take our choice. We have now entered into business, and have all prospects of doing well. We all enjoy good health, and I am much pleased with the place. Tell mother if she should come, to bring all the things—bedsteads, chairs, tubs, &c. We are about to start our branch of business. Tell all my young acquaintance that there is plenty of work here, and to come out as soon as they can get ready—say, my dear, when you get ready, come, I shall be happy to see you. Tell all those who intend to come not to sell their effects, as they are somewhat higher here than in Baltimore. Give my love to mother and all enquiring friends. No more at present, but remain your affectionate husband,

FRANCIS A. CREW.
To his wife, Mrs. Mary Jane Crew, Baltimore.

Georgetown, June 31, 1840.

Mr. Washington G. Adams.—Dear Friend—it is with pleasure I inform you that I arrived safe at Demarara, after a long but pleasant passage of 43 days. If you are coming out to this place, I would advise you to bring all your furniture, as you can get all kinds of it very dear, especially meat of all descriptions; but there is not so much of it eaten here as in the States, the people live principally upon vegetables and cod fish. Although provisions are higher here than they are in the States, the respectable portion of the community are in much better circumstances.

I find shoemaking here to be pretty good; common shoes, such as you make for 50 cents, you can get here for the same description of work from 66 to 75 cents a pair, and for boots \$3 per pair, and they are not made as well here as they are in the States. I would advise you also when you come, to bring some good sole leather and a set of good lasts, as you will find it to your interest. There is no mistake about work being plenty and your money certain—the only difficulty you will have to encounter at first, will be rents and provisions; therefore be sure to lay in a good stock of provisions and bring with you. If you are industrious and persevering you can make as good, if not a better living here than you can in the States, and have liberty and equality to boot. You will here be in a country of equal laws, and have the consolation of seeing your children in part by means of your equality before the law. We had a festive party in our equality before we got to Demarara; when we met the light boat in the river we had the satisfaction of taking the Pilot on board, who was a colored man, just such a looking one as Robert Stokes, Steer's. All that is necessary here is for a man to be industrious, and keep himself respectable, and the people will respect him.

Please excuse this letter, as I cannot give you as much general information as I wish, but in my next I will give you such information as my experience will allow. I remain with the highest regard and esteem,
Yours sincerely,
RICHARD W. FREEMAN.
To Mr. Washington G. Adams, Baltimore.

Georgetown, Demarara, 3
June 3d, 1840.

To the Hon. E. Carberry—Dear Sir: By this opportunity I essay to give you a short account of our passage and reception into British Guiana, which I wish to be for general information. We had a long passage of 43 days, but notwithstanding, it was a pleasant one. We had more than ample provisions of the very best kind, and arrived safe at Demarara in good health and spirits. The officers of the customs came on board and congratulated us, for we all in good health, and permitted us to land immediately. There was a very large house provided for us by the Emigration Agent, where we took up abode and were fitted up in a large number of the most comfortable effects of the place. Mr. Burrell, the Stipendiary Magistrate, provided for us fresh and wholesome provisions. A great number of gentlemen made immediate application for us to go into their employment. A number of us have been engaged upon cotton plantations, in the United States, have arrived in this country, within the last fortnight, and are about proceeding for India, to superintend plantations, either formed, or about to be formed, in the presidencies of Bombay and Bengal.

Very recently a special meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was convened for the express purpose of entertaining this interesting question, and as the doings on that occasion are so important to your merchants and southern friends, I will endeavor to give you a sketch of the proceedings. On the table were three specimens of India grown cotton, from the same piece of land, and they had all undergone 'one of the first operations of manufacture.' Two of these specimens had been ginned in the usual way, and the third had been operated upon by a machine for 'ginning,' the invention of Messrs. Fawcett & Co., of Liverpool, and owing to its superior appearance and cleanliness, was admitted to be worth a farthing to three eights of a penny more than those specimens which had been prepared in the ordinary manner adopted in the United States.

The Chairman of the Chamber, Mr. J. B. Smith, expressed himself in very sanguine terms. 'There was nothing,' he observed, 'in the course which the Chamber had pursued, that could afford the least ground of jealousy on the part of our brethren in the United States. The Chamber, he had no doubt, were all wishful that we should deal with our Colleagues in their produce, rather than with other and independent countries. They had no wish to put down the growth of cotton in any country. On the contrary, it was their wish that it should be cultivated wherever it was possible.'

We soon saw we had touched a tender chord, for our philanthropist waxed white: he could not, however, refuse to answer us. In reply to our first question he said, that there was in America two millions of colored people; and on a comparison of their respective effects of the place, Mr. Burrell, the Stipendiary Magistrate, provided for us fresh and wholesome provisions. A great number of gentlemen made immediate application for us to go into their employment. A number of us have been engaged upon cotton plantations, in the United States, have arrived in this country, within the last fortnight, and are about proceeding for India, to superintend plantations, either formed, or about to be formed, in the presidencies of Bombay and Bengal.

That report, framed evidently with great care and the result of the minutest investigation, is a document almost too important for condensation, but as it is more than probable that you will give it at some future day, entitle, I will merely run over its possibility of the thing for themselves. The consequence of their researches was a report which Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of his address, introduced, and which was read to the Chamber.

That report, framed evidently with great care and the result of the minutest investigation, is a document almost too important for condensation, but as it is more than probable that you will give it at some future day, entitle, I will merely run over its possibility of the thing for themselves. The consequence of their researches was a report which Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of his address, introduced, and which was read to the Chamber.

That report, framed evidently with great care and the result of the minutest investigation, is a document almost too important for condensation, but as it is more than probable that you will give it at some future day, entitle, I will merely run over its possibility of the thing for themselves. The consequence of their researches was a report which Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of his address, introduced, and which was read to the Chamber.

That report, framed evidently with great care and the result of the minutest investigation, is a document almost too important for condensation, but as it is more than probable that you will give it at some future day, entitle, I will merely run over its possibility of the thing for themselves. The consequence of their researches was a report which Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of his address, introduced, and which was read to the Chamber.

That report, framed evidently with great care and the result of the minutest investigation, is a document almost too important for condensation, but as it is more than probable that you will give it at some future day, entitle, I will merely run over its possibility of the thing for themselves. The consequence of their researches was a report which Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of his address, introduced, and which was read to the Chamber.

That report, framed evidently with great care and the result of the minutest investigation, is a document almost too important for condensation, but as it is more than probable that you will give it at some future day, entitle, I will merely run over its possibility of the thing for themselves. The consequence of their researches was a report which Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of his address, introduced, and which was read to the Chamber.

That report, framed evidently with great care and the result of the minutest investigation, is a document almost too important for condensation, but as it is more than probable that you will give it at some future day, entitle, I will merely run over its possibility of the thing for themselves. The consequence of their researches was a report which Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of his address, introduced, and which was read to the Chamber.

That report, framed evidently with great care and the result of the minutest investigation, is a document almost too important for condensation, but as it is more than probable that you will give it at some future day, entitle, I will merely run over its possibility of the thing for themselves. The consequence of their researches was a report which Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of his address, introduced, and which was read to the Chamber.

That report, framed evidently with great care and the result of the minutest investigation, is a document almost too important for condensation, but as it is more than probable that you will give it at some future day, entitle, I will merely run over its possibility of the thing for themselves. The consequence of their researches was a report which Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of his address, introduced, and which was read to the Chamber.

That report, framed evidently with great care and the result of the minutest investigation, is a document almost too important for condensation, but as it is more than probable that you will give it at some future day, entitle, I will merely run over its possibility of the thing for themselves. The consequence of their researches was a report which Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of his address, introduced, and which was read to the Chamber.

That report, framed evidently with great care and the result of the minutest investigation, is a document almost too important for condensation, but as it is more than probable that you will give it at some future day, entitle, I will merely run over its possibility of the thing for themselves. The consequence of their researches was a report which Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of his address, introduced, and which was read to the Chamber.

That report, framed evidently with great care and the result of the minutest investigation, is a document almost too important for condensation, but as it is more than probable that you will give it at some future day, entitle, I will merely run over its possibility of the thing for themselves. The consequence of their researches was a report which Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of his address, introduced, and which was read to the Chamber.

That report, framed evidently with great care and the result of the minutest investigation, is a document almost too important for condensation, but as it is more than probable that you will give it at some future day, entitle, I will merely run over its possibility of the thing for themselves. The consequence of their researches was a report which Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of his address, introduced, and which was read to the Chamber.

That report, framed evidently with great care and the result of the minutest investigation, is a document almost too important for condensation, but as it is more than probable that you will give it at some future day, entitle, I will merely run over its possibility of the thing for themselves. The consequence of their researches was a report which Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of his address, introduced, and which was read to the Chamber.

That report, framed evidently with great care and the result of the minutest investigation, is a document almost too important for condensation, but as it is more than probable that you will give it at some future day, entitle, I will merely run over its possibility of the thing for themselves. The consequence of their researches was a report which Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of his address, introduced, and which was read to the Chamber.

That report, framed evidently with great care and the result of the minutest investigation, is a document almost too important for condensation, but as it is more than probable that you will give it at some future day, entitle, I will merely run over its possibility of the thing for themselves. The consequence of their researches was a report which Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of his address, introduced, and which was read to the Chamber.

That report, framed evidently with great care and the result of the minutest investigation, is a document almost too important for condensation, but as it is more than probable that you will give it at some future day, entitle, I will merely run over its possibility of the thing for themselves. The consequence of their researches was a report which Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of his address, introduced, and which was read to the Chamber.

That report, framed evidently with great care and the result of the minutest investigation, is a document almost too important for condensation, but as it is more than probable that you will give it at some future day, entitle, I will merely run over its possibility of the thing for themselves. The consequence of their researches was a report which Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of his address, introduced, and which was read to the Chamber.

That report, framed evidently with great care and the result of the minutest investigation, is a document almost too important for condensation, but as it is more than probable that you will give it at some future day, entitle, I will merely run over its possibility of the thing for themselves. The consequence of their researches was a report which Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of his address, introduced, and which was read to the Chamber.

That report, framed evidently with great care and the result of the minutest investigation, is a document almost too important for condensation, but as it is more than probable that you will give it at some future day, entitle, I will merely run over its possibility of the thing for themselves. The consequence of their researches was a report which Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of his address, introduced, and which was read to the Chamber.

That report, framed evidently with great care and the result of the minutest investigation, is a document almost too important for condensation, but as it is more than probable that you will give it at some future day, entitle, I will merely run over its possibility of the thing for themselves. The consequence of their researches was a report which Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of his address, introduced, and which was read to the Chamber.

That report, framed evidently with great care and the result of the minutest investigation, is a document almost too important for condensation, but as it is more than probable that you will give it at some future day, entitle, I will merely run over its possibility of the thing for themselves. The consequence of their researches was a report which Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of his address, introduced, and which was read to the Chamber.

That report, framed evidently with great care and the result of the minutest investigation, is a document almost too important for condensation, but as it is more than probable that you will give it at some future day, entitle, I will merely run over its possibility of the thing for themselves. The consequence of their researches was a report which Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of his address, introduced, and which was read to the Chamber.

That report, framed evidently with great care and the result of the minutest investigation, is a document almost too important for condensation, but as it is more than probable that you will give it at some future day, entitle, I will merely run over its possibility of the thing for themselves. The consequence of their researches was a report which Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of his address, introduced, and which was read to the Chamber.

That report, framed evidently with great care and the result of the minutest investigation, is a document almost too important for condensation, but as it is more than probable that you will give it at some future day, entitle, I will merely run over its possibility of the thing for themselves. The consequence of their researches was a report which Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of his address, introduced, and which was read to the Chamber.

That report, framed evidently with great care and the result of the minutest investigation, is a document almost too important for condensation, but as it is more than probable that you will give it at some future day, entitle, I will merely run over its possibility of the thing for themselves. The consequence of their researches was a report which Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of his address, introduced, and which was read to the Chamber.

That report, framed evidently with great care and the result of the minutest investigation, is a document almost too important for condensation, but as it is more than probable that you will give it at some future day, entitle, I will merely run over its possibility of the thing for themselves. The consequence of their researches was a report which Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of his address, introduced, and which was read to the Chamber.

That report, framed evidently with great care and the result of the minutest investigation, is a document almost too important for condensation, but as it is more than probable that you will give it at some future day, entitle, I will merely run over its possibility of the thing for themselves. The consequence of their researches was a report which Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of his address, introduced, and which was read to the Chamber.

That report, framed evidently with great care and the result of the minutest investigation, is a document almost too important for condensation, but as it is more than probable that you will give it at some future day, entitle, I will merely run over its possibility of the thing for themselves. The consequence of their researches was a report which Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of his address, introduced, and which was read to the Chamber.

That report, framed evidently with great care and the result of the minutest investigation, is a document almost too important for condensation, but as it is more than probable that you will give it at some future day, entitle, I will merely run over its possibility of the thing for themselves. The consequence of their researches was a report which Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of his address, introduced, and which was read to the Chamber.

That report, framed evidently with great care and the result of the minutest investigation, is a document almost too important for condensation, but as it is more than probable that you will give it at some future day, entitle, I will merely run over its possibility of the thing for themselves. The consequence of their researches was a report which Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of his address, introduced, and which was read to the Chamber.

That report, framed evidently with great care and the result of the minutest investigation, is a document almost too important for condensation, but as it is more than probable that you will give it at some future day, entitle, I will merely run over its possibility of the thing for themselves. The consequence of their researches was a report which Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of his address, introduced, and which was read to the Chamber.

That report, framed evidently with great care and the result of the minutest investigation, is a document almost too important for condensation, but as it is more than probable that you will give it at some future day, entitle, I will merely run over its possibility of the thing for themselves. The consequence of their researches was a report which Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of his address, introduced, and which was read to the Chamber.

That report, framed evidently with great care and the result of the minutest investigation, is a document almost too important for condensation, but as it is more than probable that you will give it at some future day, entitle, I will merely run over its possibility of the thing for themselves. The consequence of their researches was a report which Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of his address, introduced, and which was read to the Chamber.

That report, framed evidently with great care and the result of the minutest investigation, is a document almost too important for condensation, but as it is more than probable that you will give it at some future day, entitle, I will merely run over its possibility of the thing for themselves. The consequence of their researches was a report which Mr. Smith, at the conclusion of his address, introduced, and which was read to the Chamber.

protecting my abolition of my other principles. I withhold my vote, but my other principles unprincipled sacrifice? the single subject of the moral principles on the

is this right? would it

er the abolition ques- Neither Harrison nor

Nicholas is supposed to both of them, I should vote for

er, while principles are concerned, I would vote for Harrison, because he can I sacrifice my

is committed to the prospect of reaching

I am the more rea- the time when the stand growing pub-

conscience will not be

ABOLITIONIST.

vention.

le dated New-Haven in the Liberator of the answer to what I wrote

ellectual people, espe- list out, touching their

a national convention

which appears to be as

when he saw the

Truth has made the

latter like a flock of

is a reply, it is denied

to the Convention was

spirit. All I ask of any

the resolutions which

many of the rest

confirmed this fact to

the Convention is the

the establish the fact.

If an en to the Conven-

and yet this is denied

over again. We will

will give them a bad

it of new organization,

of certain clergymen,

the heathen with their

of, proclaiming that one

of war, with certain

the Southern Dama-

men's rights; conse-

and departed from their

that Mr. ——

convention, actually a-

in the grass, under the

the meeting was held,

was said, and a little

good to him. He,

former paragraph of

a wicked heart and

will allow that gentle-

of those terms better

ers of the Convention

the name of common

cesses any, after the re-

scanning of the follow-

it: That they, the

love of a Convention,

and best men, and not

in its character and per-

to declare, that this

in respect, and that the

proportion of our per-

do not reside near a

er of their resolutions

on with the white to

it, we aset that it is

of the Methodist

and all comp-

erates are mistaken.

the domestic have shame

Boston. They open-

is first, and urged us

with them; and, after

and, looked us out

their letters to prove it.

and he said, that, in case

he would, he would not

object to the best of

PARADES, BEIJING

Did he redene his

er, he has consented to

in this city, for

spoken of as having

had been struck out,

in left to have outa-

assigned for this great

is, that the people for it, and

iders do, that the slaves

! Again—we have

face certain question

and which they expect-

er of their resolutions

on with the white to

it, we aset that it is

of the Methodist

and all comp-

erates are mistaken.

the domestic have shame

Boston. They open-

is first, and urged us

with them; and, after

and, looked us out

their letters to prove it.

and he said, that, in case

he would, he would not

object to the best of

PARADES, BEIJING

Did he redene his

er, he has consented to

in this city, for

spoken of as having

had been struck out,

in left to have outa-

assigned for this great

is, that the people for it, and

iders do, that the slaves

! Again—we have

face certain question

and which they expect-

er of their resolutions

on with the white to

it, we aset that it is

of the Methodist

and all comp-

erates are mistaken.

the domestic have shame

Boston. They open-

is first, and urged us

with them; and, after

and, looked us out

their letters to prove it.

and he said, that, in case

he would, he would not

object to the best of

PARADES, BEIJING

Did he redene his

er, he has consented to

in this city, for

spoken of as having

had been struck out,

in left to have outa-

assigned for this great

is, that the people for it, and

iders do, that the slaves

! Again—we have

face certain question

and which they expect-

er of their resolutions

on with the white to

it, we aset that it is

of the Methodist

and all comp-

erates are mistaken.

the domestic have shame

Boston. They open-

is first, and urged us

with them; and, after

and, looked us out

their letters to prove it.

and he said, that, in case

he would, he would not

object to the best of

PARADES, BEIJING

Did he redene his

er, he has consented to

in this city, for

spoken of as having

had been struck out,

in left to have outa-

assigned for this great

is, that the people for it, and

iders do, that the slaves

! Again—we have

face certain question

and which they expect-

er of their resolutions

on with the white to

it, we aset that it is

of the Methodist

and all comp-

erates are mistaken.

the domestic have shame

Boston. They open-

is first, and urged us

with them; and, after

and, looked us out

their letters to prove it.

and he said, that, in case

he would, he would not

object to the best of

PARADES, BEIJING

Did he redene his

er, he has consented to

in this city, for

spoken of as having

had been struck out,

in left to have outa-

assigned for this great

is, that the people for it, and

iders do, that the slaves

! Again—we have

face certain question

and which they expect-

er of their resolutions

on with the white to

it, we aset that it is

of the Methodist

POETRY.

THE MOTHER'S HEART.

BY MRS. NORTON.

When first thou camest, gentle, shy and fond,
My eldest born, first hope and dearest treasure,
My heart received thee with a joy beyond;
All that it yet had felt of earthly pleasure;
Nor thought that any love again might be
So deep and strong as that I felt for thee.
Faithful and true, with sense beyond thy years,
And natural piety that leaned to heaven;
Wrung by a harsh word to rebuke only to tears,
Yet patient of rebuke when justly given—
Obedient—easy to be reconciled—
And meekly cheerful—such wert thou, my child!

Not willing to be left; still by my side,
Haunting my walks, while summer day was dying;
Nor leaving in thy turn; but pleased to glide
Thro' the dark room where I was lying.
Or by the couch of pain, a sister week,
Watch the dim eye, and kiss the feverish cheek.
O boy! of such as those are oftentimes made
Earth's fragile idols; like a tender flower,
No strength in all thy freshness—prone to fade—
And bending weakly to the thunder shower—
Still, round the loved, they have found force to bind,
And clung, like woodbine shaken in the wind!

Then thou, my merry love—bold in thy glee
Under the bough, or by thy fire-light dancing,
With thy sweet temper, and thy spirit free,
Didst come as restless as a bird's wing glancing,
Full of a wild and irrepressible mirth,
Like a young sunbeam to the gladdened earth!

Thine was the shout! the song! the burst of joy!
Which sweet from childhood's rose lips resounded;

Thine was the eager spirit caught to play,
And the glad heart from which all grief rebounded;
And many a mirthful jest and mock reply,
Lurked in the laughter of thy dark blue eye!

And thine was many an art to win and bless,
The cold and stern, to joy and fondness warning;
The coaxing smile—the frequent soft caress!

The earnest, fearful prayer all wrath disarming!

Again thy new affection found,

But thought that love with thee had reach'd its bound.

At length thou camest; thou the last and least:

Nick-named 'The Emperor,' by thy laughing brothers,

Because a haughty spirit swelled thy breast;

And thou didst seek to rule and sway the others;

Mingling with every playful infant wile,

A mimic majesty that made us smile.

And oh! most like a regal child wert thou!

An eye of resolute and successful scheming!

Fair shoulders—curling lip—and dauntless brow—

Fit for the world's strife, not for poet's dreaming;

And proud the lifting of thy stately head,

And the firm bearing of thy conscious tread.

Different from both. Yet each succeeding claim,

I, that all other love had been forsaking,

Forthwith admitted, equal and the same;

Nor injured either, by his love's comparing,

Stole a fraction for the newer call—

But in the Mother's Heart, found room for all!

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard.

ALTON, OR THE DOOMED CITY.

A LAMENT.

A wail from the city of blood!

A voice from the grave of the martyr!

It cometh o'er mountain and wood,

It mourneth the good man's departure.

Where rolls Mississippi along,

The hand of the doomed city strong

His harp to a sorrowful song,

As he wandered its ruins among.

Lament! for our desolate home;

O Harp! pour the song of our woe,

Our guilt, and our terrible doom,

And sad be the numbers that flow!

We were one day the pride of the West,

We joyed that our name was in story;

Our sire sows far away thought us blest,

As they heard of our fast rising glory.

We gave to the breezes our name,

The waves bore the tale of renown;

And gladly we saw that the flame

Was great of our river-nursed town.

But was for our fair city then,

A sorrowful day came upon us;

We in wrath slew the noblest of men,

And indelible shame it hath won us.

Alas! we shed innocent blood,

And the day of our glory went over,

And now we are stricken of God—

Smote down by the wrath of Jehovah.

The wild grass grows rank in our streets,

And the wretches upbrought by death,

On the heart-stone, the howling wolf meets,

While the serpent is coiling beneath.

The buzzard is seen where we tread,

The forest birds start not with fear,

The eagle is wheeling o'er head,

And the bat and the screech-owl here.

The teller looks back as he goes,

Where the hand of the martyr was spilt;

Then heaveth a sigh, for he knows

The horrible tale of our guilt.

We mourn for the dead we have done,

But alas! we mourn unforgiven;

Our day of repentance is gone,

We're deserted by man and by Heaven.

The wave of oblivion rolls on,

It hath swept o'er the place where we stood;

A moment and we shall be gone,

The last of the CITY OF BLOOD.

TO THE MEN OF ENGLAND.

BY SHELLY.

Men of England, wherefore plough

For the lords that lay you low?

Wherefore weave with toil and care,

The rich robes your tyrants wear?

Wherefore feed, and clothe, and raze,

From the cradle to the grave,

Those ungrateful drosses who would

Drain your sweat—nay, drink your blood?

Wherefore, becs of England, forge

Many a weapon, chain and scourge,

That these stingsless drosses may spoil

The forced produce of your toil?

Have ye leisure, comfort, calm,

Shelter, food, love's gentle balm?

Or what is it ye so dear

With your pain and with your fear?

The seed ye sow, another reaps;

The wealth ye find, another keeps;

The robes ye weave, another wears;

The arms ye forged, another bears.

Sow seed, but let no tyrant reap;

Find wealth—but let no impostor heap;

Weave robes—let not the idle wear;

Forge arms—in your defence to bear.

Shrink to your cellars, holes and cells;

In halls ye deck, another dwells;

Why shake the chains ye wrought? Ye see

The steel ye tempered glance on ye

With plough and spade, and hoe and loom'

Trace your grave, and build your tomb,

And weave your winding sheet, till fair

England be your sepulchre.

MISCELLANY.

From the Dublin Weekly Herald.

Sketches of the Anti-Slavery Convention.

No. V.

NATHANIEL P. ROGERS.

N. P. Rogers is a man whom to know is to honor. He is one of that number of American abolitionists, who have given up their prospects in life, and their standing in society, rather than desert the cause of the oppressed, and of those who have no comforter. A few years ago, he was a lawyer in good practice, and of rising reputation in the town of Plymouth, State of New Hampshire; he was an active promoter of the Colonization Society, and was the chief man of the town, to whom all strangers travelled for the promotion of religious or philanthropic objects applied for countenance or support. At length an abolition lecturer arrived at Plymouth, and was, of course, referred to N. P. Rogers, who, when informed of the subject of the intended lectures, promptly declined to interfere (as every sensible man would have done under similar circumstances), expressing his horror of the abolition movement—which he knew nothing, except from the lying tongue of popular rumor—and stating his adherence to the Colonization Society. The lecturer entreated him to examine the statements he could adduce, and to judge for himself. He was prevailed on to enquire, and the result was that he became an abolitionist.

The consequences were such as might have been anticipated. Some of his nearest friends became his bitter enemies; and the rest more charitably attributed the change rather to his head than his heart, and pronounced him a fanatic; for it was not thought possible that a man of talents and sound intellect could so far reject the claims of man and of God, as to become an abolitionist. The manufacturers and venders of alcohol, declared war on the enemies of their country and of the human race—and more criminal and inhuman than the thief and the murderer, inasmuch as reputation is dearer than property, and moral worth of more value than life.

He is a fine young man, with dark complexion, wavy hair, and features rather of the European cast. He is remarkably intelligent, and has acquired a good education under difficulties (created by the prejudice against color) which would appeal most men. In no part of the Union are the blessings of education more generally diffused than in Massachusetts among the whites, who form the largest part of the population; but as to the colored race the schools are closed against them; they are accounted by public opinion to the lowest rank of occupations. Thus the barbers, the shoemakers, the tailors, the wood and dry-wood dealers, and except among the abolitionists, no manual laborers, nor any degree of moral excellence, suffices to overcome the bitter repugnance and disgust which this prejudice, the legitimate offspring of slavery, continually engenders.

The negroes and all who have the slightest tinge or admixture of negro blood, are brutalized and treated as 'the beasts that perish.' In the slave states the slaveholders plead that neither cotton, sugar, nor rice can be grown without slaves, that they have inherited the slaves and have a right to them. Only think of a right to own and buy, sell, and lash, men and women; and to keep them in a state of darkness equivalent to extinguishing their souls!

A right to sell a man's wife and force him to take another! A right to breed human beings for sale as cattle are reared! A right to prohibit the Bible; or else having permitted the doctrines of Christ to be preached, a right to sell your brother or sister in Christian communion—to flog him alive and to disinherit him. A right to sell your own children! This has frequently been done—it is continually practised. Jefferson's children were sold by public auction in the United States, and so were the grandchildren of Washington's wife, who was a widow before she was married to him. These are the rights which the southern states defend. For any one who has an enlightened conscience, who believes in his Bible, who has any perception of the loving, self-denying spirit of Christ, can it be necessary to do more than state these facts, in order to produce conviction of the unutterable wickedness of slavery?

Remond, this 'black negro,' was one of the delegates with Garrison, Rogers, and Lucretia Mott, from the American Anti-Slavery Society to the World's Convention; and in consequence of the non-resistance of evil by physical force, he was rejected by that body. Three gentlemen refused to be present in any other capacity than as spectators. O'Connell uttered the same words of disapprobation, and the other abolitionists adhered to this party who assert the moral equality of women in all cases, in which we are commanded to labor for each other's moral and religious welfare.

There are many more also, who give their adhesion to the 'old organization,' as it is called, because they believe its leaders to be the true, faithful, indomitable friends of the slave, from whom they do not feel bound to separate because of their sentiments upon subjects which have no immediate connexion with the anti-slavery cause.

The second party, or 'new organization,' consists of all those friends to the abolition of slavery who believe that political action should be exerted for its overthrow, whilst they disclaim the peculiar views of Garrison and his friends, and are anxious that the movement should be cleared from the remains of all participation or sympathy with such 'wild' and 'fanatical' sentiments. Garrison has always been called a 'fanatic'—so are the abolitionists in general. Wilberforce was called a 'fanatic,' and so was Clarkson. Few reformers outlive their reputation for fanaticism. When the grave at length closes over them, their light breaks forth like the morning, and their brightness like the noon-day.

In consequence of this dissension (which has long been smoldering) having lately assumed a decided character, it has become an official newspaper for the expression of its views. And with the promptness and energy which abolitionists have always evinced in every emergency, the new organization have published, *The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter*, which in spirit, style, and aspect, is almost a facsimile of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter issued in London by the Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society there; whilst the old organization have put forth a large and beautiful sheet called *The National Anti-Slavery Standard*, which, for freedom of thought, fulness and heartiness of expression and variety of matter is, we think, one of the most delightful periodicals we have seen.

The name of N. P. Rogers is affixed as editor, although all the numbers which have yet appeared were published since he left America. It is earnestly hoped by those friends who act with him that he may be induced to undertake this honorable, though responsible office; yet we know that if he should consent to leave his native 'Granite State,' with all his old associations, and the little paper with which his name has become identified, and should remove to New York with his large family for this purpose, the effort will be greater. Rogers was called a 'fanatic' by the time he attended the Glasgow meeting which he attended in Glasgow, as one which gave him great delight, with his name being inscribed and abused, because God had not furnished him with a white skin. His heart is a noble one; his mind is enlightened, and he has an excellent education in all the sides of life.

He has been a lawyer in the town of Paisley, and that all should leave the church by one of the side aisles, in order to give him the right hand of fellowship. The result of this outbreak of generous sympathy was a little inconvenient, for the following day he complained to an acquaintance, that his hand and wrist still ached after the wrenching to which they had been subjected by the brawny fists of his Paisley friends.

For nearly a year past he has been employed in delivering anti-slavery lectures in Maine, New-England, with great approbation; and we had an opportunity of hearing his eloquence at the great meeting at Exeter Hall, where he was permitted to speak, though not on the list of those appointed to address the meeting. His speech chiefly referred to the prejudice against color, of which he was the tortured victim, and the more so and more of his intelligent attitude, eloquent eye, various language, and impassioned tones produced a thrilling effect. This address, which closed with the recitation of the following stanzas by Whittier (the poet of abolition and a worthy bard of such a cause) called forth thunders of approbation from the thousands who attended the meeting.

For ASTHMA. A friend informs us, says 'The Floridian,' that a gentleman in South Carolina has been cured of Asthma, of many years standing, by use of the root of the cotton plant, green or black seed. A strong decoction of the root; a tumbler full to be drunk three times a day.—*Picayune.*

John Thorogood, the shoemaker, impaled two years since for church rates, to the amount of 4s 6d, and whose case was recently before Parliament, has been fully